erty are learned of and suppressed in advance, and they are thus more discreetly provided against. Prevention is again proved herein to be better than cure. provided herein to be better than cure. Where it becomes necessary we have often occasion to employ the columns of the public press for a discreet advocacy of our views. This method has been found to be very efficacious, but it has also been found

very expensive. "I have found that in my work in every legislative body in the United States there was as large a proportion of honest men as there is any body of men in any walk of life. Permit me also to state that in my work I have not found it so difficult to defeat blackmallers. A man who is out to defeat blackmailers. A man who is out blackmail corporate interests is generally well known and his character thoroughly understood. These men never retain in-fluence for any length of time, and I have found that requests to the honest member of the legislature for help in defeating the blackmailer is always readily and cheer-fully granted."

Money Received by Hamilton.

A statement of money received by Mr. Hamilton shows a total of \$720,550 for the years 1899 to 1905. He calls attention to an expense of \$83,100 for "retainers and newspaper articles" in 1904, and says a large portion of this expense was occasloned by an attempt to create public sentiment throughout the United States in favor of national supervision of insurance. Inder the same heading \$97,000 is charged for 1905 and the increase was due, he says, primarily to the troubles in the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Concerning the \$235,000 charged against him by the New York Life, Mr. Hamilton

"I note the amount of \$235,000 charged against me for those acounts and which has been fully brought out in President McCall's explanations to the investigating committee, and which, as appears by his testimony, I was entitled to apply on other accounts. The discharge of obligations inaccruing in my department in 1904 and 1905 not represented in the stated payments for those years, my unsettled accounts for retainers, for commissions, for special tax arrangement, all of which ac counts are still open, are to be deducted from this gross amount. I have, however, objection, as an evidence of good faith during my absence, pending such a settlecustody of the company \$100,000, which it may hold, and which is to be repaid whole or in part as may appear upon such

What He Saved the New York Life.

Mr. Hamilton sets forth that the tax measures alone defeated by his work have saved the New York Life Insurance Company over \$2,500,000. In concluding his statement Mr. Hamilton says that I'the injunctions of the president of the New York Life to me were always unmistakably explicit that my expenditures and my work were to be strictly confined within the limitations of the law of the land. These instructions have been faithfully followed to the letter

There has never been a disbursement made by me of the company's funds which trespassed upon the instructions given me by the president of this company, and I want it thoroughly understood that not one dollar of any moneys ever paid to me by the New York Life Insurance Company has been used improperly or for improper purposes, or in a way that transgressed either the statutory law or the moral law."

Erroneous Statement Corrected.

NEW YORK, December 27 .- During the testimony of Howard K. Stokes, third vice president of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of the city of New York, before the legislative investigating committee on Thursday last, Mr. Stokes was erroneously quoted to the effect that the company's expenses exceeded premium income. Mr. Stokes said today that the company during 1904 received \$785,000 from premiums and that its expenses were \$283,000. Of the balance nearly \$360,000 was paid to policy holders and \$220,000 was added to the company's assets

COMMERCIAL EDUCATORS.

National Convention at Chicago-Various Policies Discussed.

CHICAGO, December 27.-The National Commercial Teachers' Federation opened its tenth annual convention here last night. Nearly 150 delegates have arrived and as many more are expected today.

Managers of private commercial schools discussed informally the policy of guaranteeing positions which is followed by some of the schools.

"Those present were unanimous in condemning this policy," said Secretary T. W. Bookmyer of Sandusky, Ohio, after the meeting. "No manager of a commercial school, when he writes to a boy whom he has never seen, has a right to promise him upon the completion of his course. He does not know that the posi-

EGGS LAID TO ORDER.

Ingenious Plans of California Professor to Work Hens. CHICAGO, December 27 .- A dispatch to

the Record-Herald from Berkeley, Cal., says Within a short time hens will lay eggs according to program, whether they want to or not, instead of refusing to work for so long a season every year that the price of eggs mounts up to famine rates, if the plans of Professor Jaffa, nutrition expert at the state university do not go astray. Professor Jaffa is conducting some experiments which he expects will be concluded by January 1.

He announced yesterday that his researches have justified his belief that he would be able to control the moulting period of hens, which normally begins in the middle of the summer and continues into September, October or November.

FOUR HOUSES BURNED.

Destructive Fire at Ridgeley, Opposite Cumberland, Md.

Special Dispatch to The Star. CUMBERLAND, Md., December 27 .- Four houses, two double and two single, were destroyed by fire at Ridgeley, opposite this city, early this morning. The double houses were owned by Mrs. Laura B. Bussard, this city. The single houses belonged to Addison Martin, father of Mrs. Bussard. It was after only great effort that the home of Mr. Martin was saved. The fire originated in a single house at the edge of the street and nearest the West Virginia Central round house. It was occupied by H. M. Tabler, but no one was home. The single house, which stood next, was occupied by C. E. Allen. The double houses were occupied by the families of Peter Schrader, W. H. Seymour, Mrs. Lulu Bolyard and George Dorsey. Much of the contents of

the houses was saved. Ridgeley has no fire protection and the efforts of the bucket brigade were centered on the saving of nearby property. The houses of Mrs. Bussard were fully insured. Mr. Martin carried no inuurance. The total

Mr. Martin carried no inuurance. The total loss is about \$10,000.

C. E. Albright, who boarded at the Tabler home, lost all his effects, including deeds and other private papers and clothing. Miss Alice Russell, sister of Mrs. Tabler, who boarded with the latter, also lost considerable clothing. William H. Deal of Glearfield county, Pa., who boarded at the home of Mr. Schrader, sustained a broken leg in falling down the stairway while carrying out his trunk.

The blaze attracted many people from Cumberland. It lighted up the sky and the reflection on the bed of the Potomac river made it spectacular. For a time hundreds of loaded cars in the West Virginia Central yards were in danger.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

QUEENSTOWN, December 27 .- Steamer Majestic, from New York, was reported by wireless telegraph at 10:55 a.m. (distance not given), and is expected to reach Queens. town this afternoon.

FAILURE AT MEMPHIS

TRUST COMPANY AND TWO AL-LIED BANKS CLOSED DOORS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., December 27 .- Three inancial institutions failed to open their doors for business today. The Merchants' Trust Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000; the American Savings Bank and Trust Company and the Mechanics' Savings Bank, smaller institutions and allied with the first named concern, have gone into

liquidation. The following notice was posted on the doors of the Merchants' Trust Company: "This bank is closed by order of the board

of directors and will go into liquidation. (Signed) "FELIX T. POPE, President." Another notice reads as follows: "This bank has gone into liquidation. John

P. Edmondston has been appointed receiver. The cause of the suspensions of the Merchants' Trust Company is said to been over loans on discounts. One of the directors said to a representative of the Asociated Press that the three institutions had ample assets and would pay dollar for

When the officers of the Merchants' Trust Company decided to suspend business Chan-cellor Heiskell was asked to appoint a reeiver for the institution, and named John P. Edmondson, a Memphis lawyer. The Merchants' Trust Company recently absorbed the Memphis National Bank, and it is stated owns the controlling stock of the American Savings Bank and Trust

The latter institution absorbed the Mechanics' Savings Bank several days ago.

The suspension of the three institutions

caused little excitement in financial circles. Suspension Temporary.

It is stated that the suspension of the American is only temporary and that its affairs are in good shape. Officers say that the suspension was decided upon because they feared a run when the doors were opened this morning, the public generally being aware of the bank's relation to the Merchants' Trust Company. At the latter institution it was announced

that a thorough reorganization would be made, and hope was expressed that the company would again open its doors for ousiness in a short time. A condensed statement of the condition of the Merchants' Trust Company at the close of business December 21 was given

out, as follows: The Last Statement.

Total assets, \$3,665,055; indebtedness of every character to depositors, \$2,132,319; all other obligations exclusive of capital stock, \$889,058; cash actually on hand, \$30,000. The American Savings Bank and Trust Company gave out the following statement

of its condition, which includes the busiess of the Mechanics' Savings Bank: Assets: Loans, \$585,092; bonds, \$3,200; fur-niture and fixtures, \$4,345; cash on hand and due from other banks, \$166,066; total,

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$50,000; due Merchants' Trust Company for capital stock of Mechanics' Savings Bank, \$50,000; surplus, \$2,616; deposits, \$609,560; rediscounts \$5,000; due banks and bankers, \$20,266; interest account (profit), \$18,986; dividend checks, \$32; certified checks, \$2,162; cashiers' checks, \$81; total, \$758,703

Clearing House Statement. C. W. Schulte, president of the Memphis learing House Association, made the

cllowing statement in behalf of the as-"Fifteen days ago the Merchants' Trust Company applied to the Memphis Clear-

ng House Association for help, "The Clearing House Association appointed a committee to investigate the went over the assets of the Merchants' Trust Company as carefully as the limited time allowed and he association advanced through the

Merchants' Trust Company the sum of "Subsequent investigation revealed the fact that while it was the opinion of the members of the Clearing House Association that the depositors of the concern are safe, yet it would take an extraordi-

narily large sum to pay all immediate de-"In the interests of the city and the depositors, and of the various institutions of the city, which for the last month had

anticipated some such movement, it was deemed wisest to allow the concern to lose its doors. "Representatives of the large banks of New York, Chicago and St. Louis are in the city with great quantities of money

in furtherance of the legitimate business "Old and experienced bankers and members of the Memphis Clearing House As-sociation have the situation well in hand. No danger is apprehended, and the com-mercial interests of the city are competent to meet any situation that is liable

Statement From New York.

NEW YORK, December 27 .- According to recent statement the Merchants' Trust Company of Memphis, Tenn., owed depositors \$605,000.

The American Savings Bank and Trust Company of Memphis, Tenn., according to a recent statement, owned depositors \$625,-

RIVAL FISHERMEN FIGHT.

Six Americans Shot by Italians at a Merrymaking.

EUREKA, Kan., December 27.-Six men eceived general shot wounds in a fight beween rival American and Italian fishermen on Eel river Christmas day. There had been hostilities between the races since the season opened. Late Monday night a party of Italians descended on a river saloon in which the Americans were celebrating Christmas. A charge of buckshot was fired into the merrymakers and several were wounded. The lights in the saloon were put out and the Americans launched their boat and pulled for the

The Italians followed, but when near the bank the Americans fired upon them, wounding several Italians. Two Americans named Casey and French are in a serious condition from their wounds.

SEARCH FOR MISSING HEIR. Relatives Unable to Find Man Who Left Home Easter.

DULUTH, Minn., December 27.-James A. Pratt, forty years old, of Flushing, L. I., heir to an estate valued at more than \$1,000,000, and who disappeared from his home on Easter day, leaving a wife and five children, is believed to be somewhere in northern Minnesota, but so far the police of the state have been unable to find him. Miss May Pratt, sister of the missing man, believes he has gone on further west, but she has asked the police to continue the

The father's will named the absent son as executor. In a codicil, however, the Brooklyn Trust Company is substituted. Since the death of the father the efforts to find the son has become active, as the other heirs are anxious to have the estate settled without delay.

DR. CLARK FOR CHAPLAIN. Former District Pastor Selected for Ohio Function.

Special Dispatch to The Star. COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 27 .- Gov.elect John M. Pattison has selected Dr. Lucien Clark, now pastor of King Avenue M. E. Church, but recently of Washington, D. C., to be chaplain at the inauguration exercises January 8. Dr. Clark was chaplain of the 153d O. V. I. in the civil war, in which Gov. Pattison was a pri-

GOVERNMENT CONFIDENT.

Belief That Moscow Revolt is Collaps-

ing Reflected on Bourse. ST. PETERSBURG, December 27.-The conviction that the Moscow revolt is collapsing was reflected on the bourse here today. All issues rose sharply, imperial fours jumping two points, to 79%, and government lotteries going up fifteen points, to 415.

A high-placed official of the government said today that the government was perfectly confident that it will be able to crush the organization of the revolution ists in Russia proper, as they represent only a fraction of the population.

Armed With Bayonet Rifles. Following the example of the authorities

at Moscow, about half the police of St Petersburg are now armed with rifles, and the unwonted spectacle of policemen with bayonets on their rifles adds to the public

A Guerilla Warfare.

A brief message from Moscow of today's date says that troops with artillery are pouring into the city, but that the situation has not greatly changed. The revolutionists hold sections of the Moscow-Kazan road. Desultory firing is taking place. The military patrols are engaged in guerilla warfare with the revolutionists, who are seeking refuge on the roofs of houses and in the narrow thoroughfares.

Cannonading Continued. MOSCOW, December 27, 3 p.m.-The cannonading continues and the list of casualties is swelling. The revolutionists are operating in three sections. There are about 1,000 of them in each section. They are all armed with revolvers and rifles. The women who are participating in the fighting are guilty of the worst cruelties.

Warsaw Jewish Shops Closed. WARSAW, Russian Poland, December 27 .- The shops in the Jewish district are closed, and this afternoon bands of revolutionists ordered the banks to be closed. Alarming rumors of a coming outbreak are in circulation. Maxim guns have been posted at all the police stations, the police have ordered all the doors of houses to be locked, the union of physicians has requested its members to be ready for emergencies and sixty ambulance stations have been established throughout the city.

Strike Declared at Lodz. LODZ, Russian Poland, December 27 .- A general strike has been declared here. The shops and factories are closed. No street cars or cabs are running. The inhabitants are panicstricken and are leaving the town.

RECEPTION TO BRYAN.

Enthusiastic Welcome to Nebraskan in the Philippines.

Special Cablegram to The Star. MANILA, December 27 .- The provinces of Bulucan, Nueva, Ecija and Rizal received William J. Bryan enthusiastically today with triumphal arches, music and parades during a ten-hour excursion by railroad. At noon Mr. Bryan was entertained at a banquet at Malolos. The mayor-elect delivered a harangue, with independence for its text, but Mr. Bryan conservatively. though magnetically, handled the delicate situation, counselling obedience to the government, and gave a sketch of the political principles of the democratic and republican parties. He was applauded despite the fact that there was some disappointment in his audience that he had not attacked the administration.

Later Mr. Bryan expressed surprise at the masterly manner in which the argu-ment for independence had been presented. He is impressed with the good appearance fthe crops and with the general prosperity that is evident and devotes much of his time to questioning leading natives. He will sail for the Visayas group Monday and later will visit the Moro country, on the island of Mindanao.

ELPHONZO YOUNGS' WILL.

Employs Familiar Phrase to Express Wishes-James Storey's Bequests.

"Rats! This is too formal. All there is about it is this-At my death I want my ever faithful and devoted wife, Amelia Loretta L. Youngs, to have and control everything I possess."

Thus reads the second paragraph of the will of the late Elphonzo Youngs, which was filed this afternoon for probate. The first paragraph, which the testator considered too formal, was in the stereotyped language of testaments, including the words 'calling to mind the uncertainty of human

Whatever may be left of the estate at the death of Mrs. Youngs, according to the will, shall go to Elphonzo Youngs, jr., son of the testator. The latter recommended that his widow pay the son \$1,000 as soon as possible; that she place \$1,000 in trust for a grandson named Elphonzo Youngs, and \$500 for each of the other grandchil-

dren of the deceased. By the terms of the will of the late James Storey, dated February 4, 1902, and also filed this afternoon with the register, bequests as follows are made: A lot on Half street southwest to his son, James Storey; a lot on 1st street southwest to his daughter, Mary Johnson; a lot on 1st street southwest to his daughter, Isabelle Branson; a lot on Half street southwest to his daughter, Jane Cornwell; \$5 to each of his grandchildren, and his personal effects to near relatives. Mary Johnson is named

Former Alderman Delied New Trial.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 27 .- Former Alderman William Murphy, who was convicted of accepting a bribe in connection with a side-track ordinance, was today denied a new trial by Jûdge Williams in the circuit court. Sentence was deferred, pending a decision by the supreme court on the question of immunity, Murphy having testified before the grand jury

Jewelry Business Founder Dead. Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEWARK, N. J., December 27 .- David C. Dodd, the founder of the manufacturing jewelry business in this city, died today at his home, 19 Lincoln Park place, of pneumonia. Mr. Dodd was eighty years of age and attended business up to last Friday, when he took a slight cold, which rapidly developed into double pneumonia. Mr. Dodd was one of the wealthiest manufacturers of the city and was highly honored by the jewelry trade for his high standard of business ethles and for advancing the of business ethics and for advancing the jewelry manufacturing business to the higher branches of art.

Found Drowned in Morris Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Star. BOONTON, N. J., December 27.-Robert Johnson, a workman, forty-five years old, was found drowned in the Morris canal today by E. G. Cahill. The body was discovered just below the lock near the falls. Johnson had been missing since Christmas. There is no suspicion of foul play. It is said that Johnson had been drinking, and the supposition is that he accidentally fell into the canal and was drowned.

Gen. Miles' Request Granted. Formal announcement was made in orders at the War Department today that

Lieut, Gen. Miles, upon his own request, with the approval of the governor of Massachusetts, has been relieved from duty with the organized militia of Massachuby a bullet from a revolver which was ac-Not a Son of Senator Scott. Special Dispatch to The Star. WHEELING, W. Va., December 27 .- The young man beaten up in a row following a serenade at Bethany last night was not a son of Senator N. B. Scott, but a son of State Senator C. B. Scott of Bethany. The young man's condition is not grave and he

SEES NO SIGNS IN OHIO

SENATOR DICK RELIEVES THE

PRESIDENT OF ANY SUSPICIONS. Special Dispatch to The Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 27 .- Senaor Dick, who is here conferring with Representative Benton, says he has seen no evidence that President Roosevelt is trying to get control of the party management in Ohlo. He says that he could understand why Assemblyman Merritt of New York should make such a statement, but that he expected to see no attempt by the President to control republican politics in the different states. Senator Dick Intimates that the Merritt statement is not to be taken seriously. Representative Theodore E. Burton added: "Possibly it would be good for the

state if the President should control the party organization, but I do not believe the President desires to do so." Governor Herrick, referring to the state-ment by Assemblyman Merritt, said: "If the statement is true, I know nothing about it, and cannot therefore discuss the mat-

THE C. AND O. CANAL.

Formal Hearing of Application for Time Extension.

special Correspondence of The Star. HAGERSTOWN, Md., December 27, 1905. In the Washington circuit court here this morning Judge Keely will give a formal hearing to the application of Hugh L. Bond, jr., and Joseph C. Bryan, surviving trustees of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, for an extension of time for the operation of the canal. Benjamin A. Richmond, chief counsel for the Western Maryland Railroad Company, which recently acquired the state's interests in the canal, has signed an answer assenting to the extension. As a majority of the 1,844 bondholders have joined in the petition of the trustees for the extension, it is not believed there will

be any one to object. What is regarded as significant is the fact that the canal trustees ask for the extension of their time for only one year. Here-tofore they have asked that the extension be made for a period of years. In case the petition of the trustees is granted by the court they will enter into an agreement with the Chesapeake and Ohio Transportation Company to operate the waterway for another year, the only requirement of the company being that it shall meet all cur-rent expenses. Heretofore the transportation company has been required to guaran-tee an income of \$100,000 a year above all

Throughout western Maryland the impression prevails that navigation on the canal will probably cease by the end of another year. By that time the Western Maryland and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads will be in a position to handle all of the traffic from the coal fields of western Maryland and West Virginia.

KENTUCKY MAIL MIX UP. Explanation of Senator's Letters Get-

ting to Governor Beckham. FRANKFORT, Ky., December 27 .- Edward C. Leigh, secretary to Gov. Beckham, when shown the Associated Press telegram from Washington last night in relation to the complaint from Frankfort that

mail had been improperly opened, said: "This probably refers to some letters that have been dropped into the post office box used by the executive department and the secretary of state's office addressed to Senator Blackburn. A post office inspector came to my office about ten days ago and explained that Senator Blackburn had made complaint that his mail had been opened by some one in the executive office.

"I told him that something like a year ago in a batch of mail there had been a letter for J. C. S. Blackburn, which was opened and when it was seen that the letter was not for Gov. Beckham, it was forwarded to the senator with an explanatory note. A few weeks ago a similar mistake

occurred "Still later a letter was dropped in the executive box with a Courier-Journal address on the outside. This was discovered before it was opened and I forwarded it to Washington. I told the inspector that these letters came by due course of mail and that there was every reason to believe that they were intended for the executive office. The inspector expressed himself as satisfied with the explanation. I suppose that the similarity in appearance of the names of J. C. S. Blackburn and J. C. W. Beckham, caused the local postal clerks to drop the

senator's mail in our box. COLLEGE CHESS LEAGUE

Seventh Annual Tourney Begun at New York.

NEW YORK, December 27.-The seventh annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League, comprising Cornell, Brown and the University of Pennsylvania, began here today. Each college was represented by two players, each of whom are scheduled to meet the other four men in the competition once. The second Rice trophy, which has been won once each by Cornell and Pennsylvania, and is now in the custody of the Quakers, is the emblem

E. H. Miller of Pennsylvania was unable to be present today and it was agreed to allow M. B. Kirkpatrick of last year's team to substitute for him in the first round, Miller playing the remaining rounds. To-day's pairing was as follows: Board 1-J. R. Mitchell, Cornell, vs. M. B.

Kirkpatrick, Pennsylvania; king's bishop's

pening. Board 2—P. V. Van Arsdale, Brown, vs. Hughes, Pennsylvania; Evans gambit, declined.

Board 3-H. N. Sweet, Brown, vs. J. Darling, Cornell; Sicflian defense. The contest on board 1 was finished in thirty moves, Kirkpatrick of Pennsylvania

lefeating Mitchell of Cornell. Panic in Chicago Clothing Store.

CHICAGO, December 27 .- The accidental release of an automatic sprinkler system in the large clothing establishment of Hart, Schaffner & Marx today caused a panic among the 2,000 employes of the establishment. Men, women and children fought for a chance to escape from fire they supposed had started. In the crush about the doorways several were injured, although not seriously. There was no fire in any part of the building.

Wants Bussian Railway Concession.

Special Cablegram to The Star. LONDON, December 27.-A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that an American named A. U. Jackson is negotiating with the Russian government for concessions to build 5,350 versts of railway in Siberia at a cost of \$242,000,000. The minister of communications has appointed a special commission to examine into the scheme.

Saved From Bullet by Plug Tobacco. Special Dispatch to The Star. LOGANSPORT, Ind., December 27.-When Albert S. Thomas sank to the floor, struck

cidentally discharged while John Simmons was displaying the weapon, it was thought that he had been mortally wounded. A closer investigation revealed the fact that a pug of tobacco which Thomas carried in his hip pocket contained the bullet and that Thomas was uninjured. mas was uninjured. Wealthy Man Sues for Divorce. Special Dispatch to The Star. KOKOMO, Ind., December 27 .- Dr. Wilam Cooper, sixty-six years old, father-in-

SENTENCED TO DISMISSAL.

Cases of Two Army Officers Before the President.

The records of the proceedings of the cases of two army officers tried by courtmartial in the Philippines have been received at the War Department for review by Judge Advocate General Davis as a preliminary to their submission to the President. The cases are those of First Lieut. Sidney S. Burbank, 6th Infantry, and First Lieut. David A. Snyder, also of the 6th Infantry, both stationed at Manila. Lleut. Burbank was convicted of charges of em-Burbank was convicted of charges of em-bezzlement and failure to support his wife, a Filipino woman, who, the Philippine courts recently decided, was his legal wife, despite his contention to the contrary. Lieut, Snyder was convicted of conduct un-becoming an officer and a gentleman, in borrowing money from enlisted men and other financial irregularities. In each case he sentence was dismissal from the serv-

The cases will be ready for the President by the time he returns from his vacation in Virginia.

Naval Orders. Commander S. Cook, retired, from the

Supply to his home. Lieut. J. H. Holden, to the navy yard

E. E. Curtis has been appointed an actng assistant surgeon in the navy. F. Kensel has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.
Chief Boatswain C. Crone, from the
navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to the Yankton.
Chief Boatswain G. B. Moncrief, from the Yankton to his home and await or-

Boatswain P. Herbert, from the Glacier and continue treatment at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va. W. T. Baxter has been warranted a gun-

ner in the navy.

Carpenter J. A. O'Connor, from the Charleston to this city for examination for retirement, and then to his home and wait orders. Commander J. M. Robinson, to command he Cincinnati. Lieut. Commander G. R. Evans, from

he Oregon to the Cincinnati.

o his home

Ensign G. F. Neal, to the Cincinnati. The following named officers have been ordered to duty at the Cavite station: Commander G. H. Peters, Warrant Machinists T. D. Healy, J. H. Busch and E. H. Klamt, Acting Warrant Machinists J. J. Cullen and F. O. Wells, Chief Boatswain J. H. Doyle, Carpenter R. H. Lake, Acting Carrant Machinists J. J. rpenter L. Haase and Acting Gunner F

Warrant Machinist B. Heggenhaugen, to the Raleigh.
Warrant Machinist B. J. Vickery, from the Oregon to the Raleigh. arrant Machinist D. Purdon, from the Raleigh to the Oregon. Lieut, L. C. Richardson, to the Elcano. Lieut, P. Washington, from the Elcano

Lieut. R. W. Henderson, from command of the Callao to the Monadnock. Ensign G. Whitlock, to command the 'allao. Ensign O. C. Dowling, from the Cincinnati to the Oregon.

Commissioners Invite Comment. Commissioner Macfarland has recommended that the Georgetown Citizens' Association and the Georgetown Gaslight Company be invited to present their views on the

nosed amendment to the act of Congress regulating the price of gas, reducing the price to the government and providing for the elimination of certain chemicals. Hearings will be held if necessary. Wedding in High Life.

Special Cablegram to The Star. PARIS, December 27 .- Mrs. John W. Mackay's granddaughter, the Princess Bianca Colonna, was married this morning to Count Jules Bonvouloir in the presence a large and fashionable gathering. The bride's witnesses were Prince Sirigno and Count Telfner. All Naples was represented. Count Bonvouloir's witnesses were Count Devauguson and Alexis Revenaz.

The Pope and His Sisters.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. The papal as well as the royal family have settled back into their winter quarters with a sigh of pleasure at being at "home"

again. The three sisters of Pius X are in their new old apartment in the Piazza San Pietro, a telephone from their house connected with a wire in the private apartment of the pontiff being the novelty of the season. The good ladies have never grumbled at difficulties put in the way of their free access to their brother by his entourage, but the hint of a true friend that they might find a telephone a pleasure, and that they had better speak of the idea personally with his holiness, was gratefully acted upon, and

so the telephone was installed.

Much pity is lavished upon Pius X's "captivity," and the nostalgia from which he is supposed to suffer; but little thought is bestowed upon the real v ct ms of the papacy—his dear old sisters. They are all three maiden ladies of very certain age, and the pope is the joy of their hearts. In Rome they are divided from him partly by the force of circumstances and partly purposely, and have so far felt themselves mis-represented to him, certain Vatican circles dreading—quite uselessly—their influence and being determined from the first that it should be exercised as little as possible "Petticoats" are abhorred in those precincts without any reference to the persons wearing them. The three in question are as innocent and certainly as harmless as doves.

Varieties of Truffles.

From American Homes and Gardens. Of varieties we may mention first the vioet truffle, which abounds in Perigord and Provence. It is covered with polygonal warts and often marked with rusty spots. Its weight usually ranges from sixty to a hundred grams (2 to 31/2 ounces), though specimens weighing 500 grams (more than a pound) are sometimes found. At maturity, which it reaches in late autumn or winter, its flesh is black, with a reddish or violation sheen. Its agreeable flavor and delicate odor make it the most highly esteemed of

all varieties. The black truffle, smaller than the pre-ceding and of variable size, is found aboufour inches below the surface of the ground. Its flesh is gray or bister, marked with light red spots at maturity. It is not in very great demand because of its musky odor.

The St. John's or summer truffle is gathered in July or in October. The tubers of this species are rounded and have a brownish-black skin and large polygonal warts striped transversely. The flesh, nearly white at first, becomes, on ripening, a clay yellow or light brownish bister. The summer truf-fle is found everywhere in the forests of central and southern France, growing under hornbeams, birches and hazel bushes. Though its rather coarse, onion-like odor lessens its value, it is almost the only va-

riety seen in the markets of England, Ger-many and Pledmont. many and Piedmont.

The truffle known as the "grosse fouine," or "pitchfork," somewhat resembles the St. John's truffle, but is distinguished from it by the smallness of its warts, its moderate size, rough black skin and dark, tawny gray flesh, marked with fine black lines and usually by a broad cleft near the base. Another wild species which is still sold is the musk truffle, known in Provence by the name of "caillette."

to the muzzle of that useful quadruped, possess no gastron Lilies From Seeds.

Fro .. American Homes and Gardens.

The remaining wild species, which are included under the general designation of "dog's nose." because of their resemblance

Many of the choicest water lilles, even the magnificent Victoria rega, may be grown from seed. For many years the seed of this from seed. For many years the seed of this lily, when brought to this country, falied to germinate. It was finally found that by bottling the seeds in the water of the river in which they grew they could be transported safely from the waters of the Amazon to the far west. Here the lily is usually grown with bottom heat, as it is very tender. Seeds started in pots in a temperature of ninety degrees will germinate in about two weeks, and may be planted out in the open air when the nights have become warm—usually about the first Mixed Court at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, December 27.—British Assessor Twyman resumed the sitting of the mixed court today, with the police in attendance, but without any additional guard. Fverything here is in a normal condition.

Secretary Shaw Going to Chicago.

Secretary Shaw Going to Chicago.

Secretary Shaw Going to Chicago on private business and is not expected to return until Sunday. He went by way of the Canton Bridge Company, died today. A gaged seventy-five years. He was known throughout Ohlo and Pennsylvania.

Secretary Shaw Going to Chicago.

Secretary Shaw Going to Chicago.

Secretary Shaw has gone to Chicago on private business and is not expected to return until Sunday. He went by way of the Canton Bridge Company, died today. A gaged seventy-five years. He was known throughout Ohlo and Pennsylvania.

Secretary Shaw Going to Chicago.

Secretary Shaw Going to Chicago.

Secretary Shaw has gone to Chicago on private business and is not expected to return until Sunday. He went by way of the Canton Bridge Company, died today. A gaged seventy-five years. He was known throughout Ohlo and Pennsylvania.

Secretary Shaw Going to Chicago.

Secretary Shaw Going to Chicago on private business and is not expected to return until Sunday. He went by way of the Canton Bridge Company, died today. A gaged seventy-five years. He was known throughout Ohlo and Pennsylvania.

Secretary Shaw Going to Chicago.

Secretary Shaw has gone to Chicago on private business and is not expected to return until Sunday. He went by way of the candidate for governor, has sued for divorce from his bridge of three months, who is forty years younger than he. She was forty years

TYPE OF ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Chairman Shonts and Chief Engineer Stevens of the isthmian canal commission have arrived in Washington. Mr. Stevens has come to Washington to give his views to the commission on the type of canal that should be constructed. His advice will be based upon his study of the great engineering problem, as he has been on the ground for several months. Mr. Stevens will recommend to the commission the construction of a lock canal at a moderately high level for a number of reasons, which he is prepared to present, but principally because in his oninion, the cost and length of time which will be required for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific by a waterway of that char-acter can be estimated with a great de-gree of definiteness, while the cost of construction and time required for constructing a sea-level canal, he holds, presents a problem so indefinite that its consideration is not advisable.

Mr. Stevens favors the construction of a waterway which he believes can be built within a reasonable time and within rea-

Gen. Davis, president of the board of consulting engineers of the isthmian canal commission, is in New York today, where he went to confer with the other American members of the consulting board in the final preparation of the board's report, which he will carry to Eu-rope for the consideration and signatures of the foreign members of the board. In the meantime the commission, being ad-vised of the conclusions of the consulting engineers, will be in position to consider the question of type, pending the receipt of the formally signed report and the minority report.

AN IRON AND STEEL MERGER. Proposed Combination of Big Interests

at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Pa., December 27.-The Chronicle-Telegraph this afternoon says: A combination of iron and steel interests is being formed and likely will be perfected in a short time that will have a capital stock of about \$150,000,000. The principal concern in the movement is the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the companies said to be included in the project are the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Rallroad Company, the Sloss-Sheffield Iron Company and tne La Belle Iron Works. John W. Gates, C. S. Guthrie and other leading men in the

of the proposed big corporation.

It was learned today that John A. Topping, who has resigned the presidency of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company and who will sever his connection with the United States Steel Corporation January 1, will be made president of the new combination. Mr. Topping left Pittsburg last night and could not be seen here regarding the report that he will be put in control of the company when it is

Republic Company are said to be promoters

The details have not been perfected, and two plans are under consideration. One is o form a holding company similar to the United States Steel Corporation, with the Republic, Tennessee, La Belle and Sloss-Sheffield as subsidiary companies. Another is to merge all the companies and retain the name of the Republic Iron and Steel

SPEECH AND INTELLECT. Relation Between the Mind of a Child

Company.

and Utterance. From the Literary Digest. That mental aptitude and ability to talk are very closely related, so that not only is defective speech usually an indication of inferior intellect, but also that the latter may be raised in grade by training the former, is asserted by Dr. G. Hudson Makuen

of Philadelphia in a paper recently read

before the Association of Medical Officers

of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feebleminded Persons. Says Dr. Makuen: "Speech bears somewhat the same relation to the mind that the hammer and saw bear to the carpenter. It is the mind's most effective and most important tool. It is not only the vehicle in which the products of the mind are transferred and delivered, but it is essential also to the creation of these products, to their crystallization, collection and classification. Thought in its highest sense, therefore, cannot exist independently of speech. Hence it is that if you deprive a person of speech you deprive him at the same time of his most effective means for mental development, and it also follows that if you train and perfect his speech you must greatly im-prove his mentality. In the normal child mental development and speech development progress simultaneously. Neither can be said to precede the other. The child thinks and speaks. If he does not speak when he thinks we at once suspect that there is something wrong with the organs of speech, and if he also fails to make use of the other forms of expression, such as gesture and pantomime, we even doubt his

ability to think." If there is no outward mechanical obstruction to speech, and if the hearing is intact, Dr. Makuen says, the character of the speech is our best index to the operathe speech is our best index to the opera-tions of the mind, and the response to training shown by the speech will be in di-rect proportion to that of the mind. Thus the study of the speech of the feeble-minded becomes a valuable aid in the diagnosis and prognosis of their condition. Defective speech is both a physical and mental sign of feeble-mindedness, though it of feeble-mindedness, though it may be a

cause and not a result of the latter. To

quote further:
"A child's educability depends more than anything else upon his desire to be educated. The desire to speak is inherent in every normal person, and if this desire is not gratified, the desire to be educated will be diminished or blunted. What is the use of knowing these if of knowing things if you can not communi-cate them? The chi'd who will not be educated will retrograde and become feeble-minded. Being out of harmony with his environment, his moral nature will become perverted. He will grow destructive and show other signs of degeneracy and imbe-cility. He does this because he does not understand his surroundings, and he is not himself understood by those about him. He elicits the sympathy of the household, and his every wish is anticipated and granted without even the asking. Under these cir-cumstances, of course, education becomes an impossibility. There is no necessity for the child to talk, and there is no inducement for him to learn to know things. He is what we call a spoiled child, and he differs but little in his actions from the imbecile. "Ou.r whole system of education, begin-ning at the cradle, has been developed to

meet the requirements of the normal mind, and is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the abnormal or feeble mind. It must be remembered also that the mind is the product of a complex physical organism, and that speech itself is, in part at least, a product of this same organism. Even the so-called peripheral meabanisms. Even the so-called peripheral mechanisms of speech, in the developmental period, are under direct control of the cerebral mechanisms, and the muscles employed in the anisms, and the muscles employed in the articulation of speech sounds have been called the mental muscles. As Max Muller has said, 'To think is to speak low, and to speak is to think aloud.' It follows, therefore, that the training of speech should occupy an important place in the curriculum of schools for the feeble-minded."

In the course of his paper Dr. Makuen described several cases in which he had successfully treated imbecile children by successfully treated imbecile children by training them to speak clearly. Improve-ment in quality of thought and intellect ran parallel to improvement in language.

Ancients and Anatomical Repairs.

further:
"What is said to be the oldest artificial leg in existence is now in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. It was found in a temb at Capus. Pliny

STEVENS FAVORS LOCKS

speaks of a Roman warrior who, a century and a half before the birth of Christ, wore an artificial hand with which he was able to handle a sword. In the middle ages artificial limbs sometimes repaired the disable ments of war. The 'iron hand' of Goetz are a proposed to the contraction of the co ablements of war. The 'iron hand' of Goetz von Berlichingen was an ingenious piece of mechanism made for that famous knight in 1504. A century later an artificial hand was worn by Christian Duke of Brunswick. Ambroise Pare devised artificial limbs with movable joints which were made for him by artificers, of whom Lorraine, a locksmith, was the most famous. Pare devotes a special chapter to the means of renairing or supplying natural or accidenrepairing or supplying natural or accidental defects in the human body. He describes artificial eyes and noses, an artificial tongue and an artificial palate. At a later period Father Sebastian, a Carmelite monk, made movable arms and hands. In the earlier part of the seventeenth century Peter Lowe, in his 'Discourses of the Whola Art of Chirurgery' gives representations of Peter Lowe, in his 'Discourses of the Whole Art of Chirurgery,' gives representations of artificial legs. About the middle of the same century Falcinelli, a Florentine surgeon, mentions the use of artificial eyes of silver, gold and crystal painted in various colors; he also describes artificial ears made of the same metals, and fixed by strings to the head or stitched into the skin with gold or silver wire. Silver noses are said to have been in use at an earlier date."

RAISING FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

to have been in use at an earlier date."

Fox Farming as a Paying Investment for \$1,000-The Silver Fox.

From Country Life in America. The rapid disappearance of wild fur-bearers, combined with the steady demand and ever-rising prices commanded by good furs has led many to look for means of

artificially supplying the want. It is years since the idea of breeding for fur was brought forward, but never were the times so ripe as now.

This kind of farming offers two distinct fields. First, the production of a new variety of some already domesticated and easily multiplied animal-as cat. dog, goat, rabbit or cow-with a coat of such quality as to have a new value as fur. The second is the breeding, under protection, of certain wild animals whose fur has already an established market value. In this class are beaver, mink, otter, skunk, marten, fisher

There are two ways of dealing with this; we may call them wholesale and retail. The first is the instinctive choice of the beginner. He usually plans to get possession of an island, a mountain valley, or at least a couple of hundred acres of wild land with a high fence around it. This he expects to stock with fur-bearers that will increase speedly to thousands, after which he has nothing to do but shovel in a few tons of offal weekly and draw off a few thousand of the choicest pelts each fall. This is what I call the wholesale method. It has never yet succeeded with red foxes, nor, indeed with any creature that I know of, excep perhaps to some extent, with the blue for on the islands of Alaska.
Success in breeding any domestic animal

turns on personal care, that can be directed and adapted to each individual if need be; and, likewise, the man who would begin fur farming is better off with five acres than with five hundred. This individual method is what I call the retail plan. It has been proved a success many times.

Fur famming offers a good chancel for small capital. A man of experience may put in \$\$1,000 and get a remarkable percentage as soon as well started.

There is no obtained in health and the started.

There is no object in breeding cheap furs. I muskrat with his 15-cent pelt is almost as much trouble to raise as a \$300 silver fox, therefore only the high-class furs will be considered. What is the most valuable fur of all? No doubt the sea otter. Its ample and magnificent robe brings now, I am told, from \$500 to \$1,000, but the animal is so rare that a large fortune would be exhausted in getting the stock, and nothing is known of the methods necessary for its

propagation.

Next on the list is the silver fox. The

black or silver fox is nothing but a black phase or freak of the common fox, just as the black sheep is a color freak of the com-

mon sheep. A pair of pure red foxes may have a black fox in their litter, and that black fox may grow up to be the parent of but red foxes, but a red fox will bring only a dollar or two and the silver fox a hundred times as much.

The Soil and the House. From American Homes and Gardens. The question of soil is, in fact, the very first thing to be considered in determining the location of a house. It transcends all questions of views and outlooks of adiacent woodland and scenic beauty. All these matters have their place, and a very proper

place, in the situation of the house; but the site must, first of all, meet the requirements of sanitary science And these, in their elemental form, are modest enough. The subsoil must, above all, be dry. This is determined by two factors, the ground air and the ground Their names are explanatory, indiwater. cating the air and water contained within the soil. Both are fruitful sources of danger, and their presence or absence should be determined by a trained sanitary en-gineer, whose advice should also be taken in the matter of construction if the pro-posed site can not be abandoned and if the soil evils can be avoided by constructive measures. Damp soils, for example, can be bettered by laying drains, placed with-out being jointed. A single drain will often improve a very considerable area. Thoroughly cemented foundation walls and cellars are essential as safeguards against ground air, and should, perhaps, be pro-

vided in every instance as wise precautions against soil dangers. Various kinds of soil are more or less un suited for building purposes. Clay soils, being impervious, hold the surface water and give off unwholesome vapors in dry weather unless thoroughly drained. Such soils become unobjectionable when well drained. Marshy soils, whether near sea or river, are universally recognized as unhealthy and unsuited for building purposes. Made ground, particularly when filled in with waste and refuse, is thoroughly bad and should be avoided. A gravel soil, free from loam and with a pervious subsoil, is generally regarded as the best for building sites. Permeable chalk

soils, free from clay, are also considered as satisfactory to health.

The Village Station. From American Homes and Gardens. Coming into the suburban village by the steam railroad, one's introduction to it is the station. This should be made attractive both in its architecture and in its gardening surroundings, but it should not have a commanding situation in respect to the town. It is partly in protest against the things that the railroad exemplifies and stands for that the town is populated. The railroad is a convenience that must be made use of, and we may soften all we can its points of contact with the town, but even so its steel touch will leave a scar that should not be emphasized. In a suburb, at any rate, direct ways of communication from various parts of the town should focus to the station; but the ideal would be to have them center in the concourse radiant with flowering shrubs, behind a bank of which the little station would be half hidden. The vista down the various streets would not then suggest hurry, noise and dust; but a pleasant trysting place, a little park, where bables might be brought to meet their fathers returning from work

The Cook and the Kitchen.

From American Homes and Gardens.

The importance of the kitchen in the house plan is being more and more recognized every day. Two widely different causes have brought this about. A more intelligent appreciation of the house stan, a keener realization of the necessity of having only good rooms, no matter what their uses might be; a knowledge that any badly lit, badly placed, badly ventilated room means a bad spot in the house, has helped mightily in the advancement of the kitchen. And the cook herself has been an enormous agent for reform. Her impor-tance far transcends that of any mere From the Literary Digest.

"What is known to modern dentists as bridge work was familiar to the Etruscans, as extant specimens attest," says the British Medical Journal. "Plaster ears, noses and lips were common among the Indians, where the cutting off of these features was a punishment much in use; and Greek and Roman veterans who had lost a leg or an arm in war tried to make good the deficiency by artificial substitutes." We read further:

Get Just What You Want

for something you don't want by adver-tising in the "Trade" column of The Star.